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dromic (the peculiar habit of Gnetaceae obscures the evidence with them). Of still greater interest were the coal-plants and the modern tree-ferns. In the South Kensington Museum of Natural History I found *Lepidodendron Sternbergii* and *Sigillaria tessellata* clearly antidromic, the leaf scars forming different spirals, and sinistorse and dextorse specimens of each being seen. Of the fruits of *Palaeoxyris carbonaria* some were twisted in one way, some in the other way. The fact that some of the fossils have regularly bilateral markings received a curious illustration from the tree-ferns. We have in Princeton a piece of fern-stem (an *Alsophila*) with its scars absolutely symmetrical. But in Kew Gardens Museum and in one of the greenhouses in Paris I saw tree ferns (*Cyathea Schauschii* Mart. and *Alsophila Brunomiana* Wall.) having about 10 feet of the lower part antidromic, that is dextorse and sinistorse in different plants, and the upper part of the same stems closely beset with symmetrically placed scars. This shows how the primitive antidromy may become exhausted, and may disappear, or even as in *AEsculus*, may be overlaid by a different kind of spirality subsequently acquired.

I should add that Herr Otto Mueller of the University Gardens of Strassburg informed me that he has often observed the duplex order of phyllotaxy, though he had never seen any reference to this in print.

PRINCETON, September 29, 1896.

Botanical Notes.

Coleosporium Campanulae (Pers.) Winter. While visiting at Earlville, Madison county, N. Y., the present summer, I found the common *Campanula rapunculoides* everywhere covered with this fungus, which does not seem to have been reported from this country, although it is common in Europe on this and other members of the *Campanulaceae*. Subsequently Mr. F. L. Stevens has sent me some of the same fungus collected at Jamesville, Onondaga county, N. Y. It is likely to be found elsewhere as soon as attention is called to it.

L. M. UNDERWOOD.

Notes from Binghamton, N. Y. During the present year the botany of this section has been enriched by the discovery of several plants new to the region, and by the addition of several interesting facts regarding more common ones.

On May 31, 1896, I found a considerable amount of the mouse-ear hawkweed (*H. Pilosella* L.) growing on a dry bank near New Milford, Susquehanna county, Pa. The plant is reported to be not uncommon in that locality.

A dry wooded hill within the city limits of Binghamton, yielded an abundance of *Silene antirrhina divaricata* Robinson, in July.

Linnaea borealis was found on July 4, 1896, at Killawog, Broome county, N. Y., altitude, 1050 feet. The plant is reported from several points in this latitude, but so far as I am aware, always from higher elevations.

On the 12th of July 1896, a large swamp filled with *Woodwardia Virginica* was noted ten miles north of Binghamton. This fern is very rare in this part of the Susquehanna Valley. The only other station known to me was found by Mr. James A. Graves at Susquehanna, Pa.

Orontium aquaticum, previously known to grow here, has been found in much larger quantities in a swamp. On the borders of certain small lakes in the territory south of us, this plant is very abundant, but in all situations where it grows the fact that it is an introduced species seems apparent.

The corn-speedwell (*Veronica arvensis*) has become quite a weed in cultivated grounds. It differs from the usual *V. arvensis* in producing deep blue blossoms.

The stipules of *Porteranthus trifoliatu*s are supposed to be small and awl-shaped, but in this locality specimens are common with ovate-lanceolate incised stipules three-quarters of an inch in length.

Ranunculus repens, which occurs occasionally in wet places, has taken up its abode in several lawns about the city. In such situations the leaves are white-spotted and close to the earth and the stems are flat on the ground and root at every joint. The whole plant is so low that the lawn mower will not touch it, and in consequence is hard to eradicate. WILLARD N. CLUTE.

Cleome serrulata spreading eastward.—This western species has now obtained a foothold east of the Mississippi River. I have noticed scattering plants for several years past, growing on the sandy banks of the above river at Rock Island, Ill., and apparently perfectly at home. A botanical friend informs me that it has crossed the river and become well established at East St. Louis, Ill. This showy plant will make a charming addition to our wayside denizens.

FRANK E. McDONALD.

Asplenium ebenoides, the rarest of our ferns, has recently been collected by me at Blacksburg, Va. My field notes are published in the October number of the "Linnaean Fern Bulletin."

W. ALPHONSO MURRILL.

Proceedings of the Club.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13th, 1896.

Vice-President Lighthipe occupied the chair and there were 33 persons present.

The following were elected active members:

Mrs. George Such, South Amboy, N. J.

Mrs. Edward C. Bodman, 835 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

Miss Olive M. Ewing, Long Branch City, N. J.

Prof. L. M. Underwood, Columbia University.

Dr. A. Emil Schmidt, 448 East 59th St.

Prof. Francis E. Lloyd, Forest Grove, Oregon.

Mr. J. A. Lindbo, Stanton, Nebraska.

Mr. Martin Bimbaum, 939 2d Ave., N. Y. City.

Dr. Britton reported for the Field Committee that the field meetings during July and August, which during previous years had been unsuccessful as regards attendance, have this year been entirely successful.

Miss Ingersoll reported for the Herbarium Committee that a number of specimens had long needed mounting and placing in the herbarium. After discussion, it was unanimously resolved that the sum of ten dollars should be appropriated to pay for this work.

Dr. Britton spoke of the numbers of the BULLETIN which were out of print and stated that this want interfered with filling orders